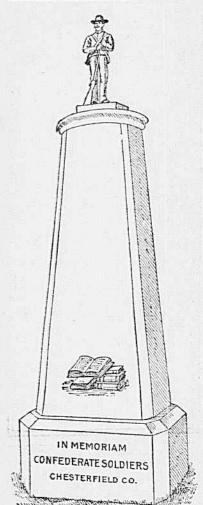
## PROUD RECORD OF OLD CHESTERFIELD

Monument to Be Erected in Memory of Her Brave Sons.

#### DIED FOR CAUSE THEY LOVED

Eight Companies of Infantry, Three Batteries of Artillery and Two Troops of Cavairy Fought for South from Her Borders.

Commemorating deeds of valor, acts of heroism and lives lost in the cause which is to be crected at Chesterfield Courthouse by old soldiers and soldiers' sons. At the head of the great work Judge William I. Clopton and Senator P. V. Cogbill are putting forth every effort to-Captain of Richmond Fayetee Artillery and attached to Pickett's Division, saw four years of service and returned without a wound. Senator Cogbill lost his father in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. Mr. Cegbill was Captain of Company D. Fourteenth Virginia Infantry. The Sena-tor was then a small boy, but that love, that admiration and reverence, for the men who laid down life for their cause was so instilled in his heart that time



Monument to be erected to the Confederate Dead at Chesterfield Courthouse

could not erase it. No more loyal gen tlemen to the Confederate cause could have possibly started such a movement than the two mentioned.

A PROUD RECORD.

Chasterfield county was represented Northern eight companies of infantry, three batteries of artillery and two troops of cav alry. Besides these companies going from the county, there were several disother commands. The county was repre sented in Otey's command and Parker's Division and several others. Four major-generals in the army were from Chesterfield county. They were General Ldgar Johnson, who commanded at Mt. Jackson and Spotsylvania; General Harry Heath, General W. E. Jones and Coneral Marshall Moody, who, though he did not go in the army from Chesterfield, was reared in the county. Records of all of the companies from the county, with their muster rolls, will be collected and placed in bronze tablets on the side near the base of the menument. The Fourteenth Virginia Infantry Arm

istead's Brigade, went over the stone-wall at Gettysburg, with M. A. Cogbill, of the county of Chesterfield, as color-bearer. There the line of the Northern army was broken and the flag taken by the gallant Chesterfield soldier acros the lines of the Yankees and brough back again. In the battle at Drewry's Bluff Mr. Cogbill had an eye shot out The site of the monument will be on the court green, where Chesterfieldians of ming generation may look upon and remember the lesson taught them

by their forefathers.

COMPANY ROLLS. Two company rolls have already been obtained by Judge Clopton for the work to be done. The ones receiver are the Elliott Grays, Company I, Sixth Regiment, Virginia Volunteers and Company B. Fourth Virginia Cavalry, C. S. A. The names enrolled in Company I, of the Sixth, are Captain Louis F. Bossieux, Lieutenants Benry Fitzgerald, Walter C. Day John B Whitlock; Sergeants, Emmett J. Mann James F. Roper, James D. Craig, William and Alex Fitzgerald; Corporals Waugh, George B. Bass, Wil-

Andrew A. Waugh, George B. Bass, William A. Anderson, George Tobbs; Musicians, Charles W. Moseby, William S. Crwford; Privates, A. Adams, M. Adams, M. L. Adams, James S. Baird, W. B. Bowman, J. D. Brockwell, Leay Bass, G. W. Browder, W. E. Browder, J. W. Browder, Richard Brown, James H. William Caudle, T. B. Cersley, Craig, E. Chandler, Richard Cottrell, J. W. Craig, James Coynes, J. L. Cottrell, Jon. A. Cersley, T. W. Crow, A. F. Childress, James W. Cersley, James Edmonds, William Evans, Henry D. Eggers, H. W. Franklin, Michael Foster, J. E. Franklin, William Foster, M. F. Ferguson, J. W. Harding, P. Hardgrove, M. Holland, R. I. Hancock, Jno. Jett. R. Johnson, Henry A. Jordan, T. W. Jones A. Jordan, R. Luffsey, B. W. Lipscomb A. Jordan, R. Lunsey, B. W. Lipscomb, E. J. Lipscomb, A. Marks, S. Marx, W. N. May, J. L. Moore, John T. Owen, Joseph Perdue, A. L. Pollard, E. B. Pierce, R. C. R. Pollard, Edward Ryan, C. Rewsbrook, W. S. Smith, Robert A. Sadler, Charles Swann, Joseph Snead, S. I. W. Stegall, J. Booker Tibbs.

#### IS IT AN EPIDEMIC?

Vital Statistics Show an Alarming Increase in an Aireacy Prevailing Disease-Are Any Exempt.

At no time in the history of disease has there been such an alarming increase in the number of cases of any particular malady as in that of kidney and bladder troubles now preying upon

the people of this country.

To-day we see a relative, a friend or an acquaintance apparently well, and in a few days we may be grieved to learn of their serious illness or sudden death, caused by that fatal type of kidney trouble-Bright's disease.

Kidney trouble often becomes ad vanced into acute stages before the af-flicted is aware of its presence; that is why we read of so many sudden deaths of prominent business and professional men, physicians and others. They have

neglected to stop the leak in time.

While scientists are puzzling their brains to find out the cause, each individual can, by a little precaution, avoid the chances of contracting dreaded and dangerous kidney trouble, or eradicate it completely from their system if al-ready afflicted. Many precious lives might have been, and many more can yet be saved, by paying attention to the

We advise all who have any symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble Cogbill are putting forth every effort to-wards its completion. Judge Clopton, as Binghamton, N. Y., for a free sample bottle of Swamp-Root, the celebrated specific which is having such a great demand and remarkable success in the cure of the most distressing kidney and bladder troubles. With the sample bottle of Swamp-Root will also be sent free pamphlet and treatise of valuable in-

> Don't make any mistake, but remem-ber the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

J. Wells, Daniel Wrenn, William Young, Edward Yates.
ROLL OF COMPANY B, FOURTH
VIRGINIA CAVALRY, C. S. A.

William B. Bail, captain; William B. Wooldridge, first lieutenant; Charles H. Rhodes, second lieutenant; D. K. Weisiger, second lieutenant; Walter G. Clarke, riderly sergeant.
R. N. Anderson, F. W. Anderson, Samuel D. Adkerson, Saumel M. Archer,

William H. Brander, Samuel D. Bruce,

F. P. Brooks, John H. Baugh, E. J. Baugh, Anderson Booze, James Belcher, Samuel Craig, Junius A. Clarke, Carroll C. Clarke, John M. Cook, Henry Cunliff, R. S. Clay, Phineas Clay, Robert Childress, James M. Cheatham. Archer Dyer, Andrew Dyer, A. P. Du-val, Peter Ochbins.

val, Peter Ochbins.

A. G. Elam, Leander Elam, — Ellington, John Ellett.
W. F. Fisher, T. H. Fisher, J. W. Fisher, A. S. Fureron, William H. Forloine, David Forloine, James Flornoy, James F. Fore, John T. Farmer, Leigh

James Graves, Sidney Garves, Henry R. Gray. Francis G. Hancock, Thomas J. Han Francis G. Hancock, Inomas J. Hancock, Horace Hancock, David Hancock, A. S. Hancock, O. V. Hancock, Mathew Hancock, Thomas Hancock, Thomas Hatcher, Peter Hatcher, John E. Hatcher, John C. Hatcher, William H. Hobbs.

Smith Jones, C. A. Jones,
Dixon Keton, Marion Keeble.

L. A. Lipscomp, Edward Lightly, Sid-

Dixon Keton, Marion Keeble, J. A. Lipscomb, Edward Lightly, Sidney F. Lacy.

William E. Martin, E. J. Mossey, Beverly Moss, George R. Moss, Frank Moss, William S. Moss, J. K. P. Moss, A. J. McTyre, David Moore, A. E. Moore, R. E. Manders, T. V. Manders, Joseph Myers, Lawson Morrissett, A. S. Morrissett, M. H. McCov, Hiram P. Moody. Sett, M. H. McCoy, Hiram P. Moody. Thomas Nelson, Robert Nelson, Samuel A. Nelson, William L. Nelson.

T. L. Payne, A. A. Phaup, Phelius Phaup.

Phaup.
John W. Roberts, James Reid,
Rufner, Kendall Royall.
E. A. Smith, D. C. Stratton.
Thomas Tibbetts, H. Clay Tompkins
John Trabue, Robert Torrance, William

Samuel E. Vaden, Charles B. Vaden, William A. Vaden, Mike M. W. Vaden, Baker Wells John I. Wilkerson, Stephen

D. Williamson, Isaac Cary Winston, Gillis Williams, George Walker, Robert N. Winfree, William Augustus Wood, Whittle bugler.

George Yates.

This is a correct roll of Company B,
Fourth Regiment, Virginia Cavalry, to of my recollection, and was mustered in service April 23, 1861. T. H. FISHER.

WITHOUT FEAR. All of these men, then in the bloom of manhood, marched from their homes to the call of their country to lay down to the can of their country to lay down their lives, if necessary, in the cause which they loved. To the tune of Dixie, with God-speed ringing in their ears from wives and children and sisters and from wives and sweethearts left at home, the boys knew no fear. They saw no defeat, and re-turned home heroes the last one of them. In the roll of names there are many Manchesterians who are now here. Henry A. Jordan appears on the roll. He is now the genial, much-loved 'squire in the city and no one enjoys a story more than he. He is never tired of inresting his hearers with some incident battles he was in. As a remem-e of the war the 'Squire carries a

#### Summer Visitors in Bedford. (Special Dispatch to The Times.)

ball in his leg.

MOURALE, VA., July 26.-Miss Kate Watkins Wren, of Richmond, is spending a month with Captain A. G. and Mrs. Williams.

Guests at Edge Hill Summer Resort are Mrs. Judge Diggs, Miss Katherine Diggs, Miss Claudine Hancock, Lynch-burg, Mrs. O. Hatton, Miss Emma Hat-Portsmouth; Mrs. M. E. Pender with trained nurse; Mrs. Knowles, Miss M. J. Walke, Norfolk; Mrs. and Miss Spottswood, Petersburg; Mrs. Dr. Sherard, Miss Augusta Sherard, Vicksburg. Mrs. Israel Pickens, two daughters Mrs. Hobson and daughters, Greensboro Ala., have taken rooms August Ist. Mrs. Josephine Taylor, son and mother,

Dr. McChesney, with his family, who moved here from Jarratts, Va., will move and locate at Shawsville, Va. Dr. Walter Slicer, of this place, has taken charge of McGee's White Front

Pharmacy at Roanoke, until he is to return to the Richmond Medical College, to resume his course as M. D.

Mrs. Maupin and Mrs. Hatcher, of

ond, are visiting the mother of wheat and out crop panned out much better than was expected, notwithstanding the croaking of the chronic

Mrs. C. E. Lefew and daughter Richmond, who have been visiting Dr. Frederick Lefew, left Saturday morning for Waynesbo Mrs. W. D. Hagon, daughter of John

O. Haynes, of Roanoke, who was taken suddenly and critically ill here last week, was moved to her father's hotel, "Stratford." at Roanoke, accompanied by a trained nurse from Dr. McGuire's Hospital at Richmond, but did not improve. when a very serious operation was neces sary to be performed by Dr. Frederick E. Sizer, J. W. Grand, J. John Clayborne Lefew, of Montvale, ar Thompson, W. M. Taylor, John Taylor, Roanoke, on Friday m William Walthal, T. J. Womack, Andrew hope for her recovery. Lefew, of Montvale, and Dr. Jones, of Roanoke, on Friday morning.

## STRIKING STORY OF PHILIPPINE FIGHT

Carter H. Harrison Receives Interesting Letter from His Son.

ARE NOT HAVING A PICNIC

Food is Scarce and Poor, and it is Cold at Night and Often Wet-Longs for Richmond Paper and Virginia fobacco.

The following letter of more than usual nterest is from Sergeant Fred S. Har-ison, Company B. Twenty-seventh Infantry, U. S. A., now seeing service in the Philippines. It is written to the young officer's father, ex-Delegate Carter H. Harrison, of Powhatan county. The story of the sharp encounter with the Moros is a strikingly fine piece of descriptive writing, and the whole gives an excellent idea of what the "boys" in the Philippines are undergoing to increase the nation's colonial wealth. The letter is appended:

"Headquarters Lanao, Exp. "Camp Vicars, Minrd, P. I., May 30, '02

"Dear Dad:
"We have now been in the field for considerably over a month, and I have put off writing hoping against hope that put off writing hoping against hope that we would soon return. But at present we seem no nearer than the day we started out, except we have almost ac-complished our object, having taken forts without number and killing between S00 and 1,000 Moros. I haven't space to go into details, for as I said we are in the field, and even food is as scarce as hen's teenth, even though we have been visited by the paymaster out here. Our camp is only about 25 miles in a direct line from Malabang, still to get here one must go over three times that distance over almost impassible trails. Our provisions are brought by pack trains, and sometimes they are delayed and we have to adopt bruin's plans of sucking our paws, and at best it is only bacon and hard tack, which we cook individ-ually, but I have had some rare meals of stuff foraged from the Moros, such as rice and bananas, both of which grow hereabouts in profusion, and occasionally chickens, all of which I have learned to cook in the most approved soldier style.
STORY OF THE FIGHT.

STORY OF THE FIGHT.

Suppose you saw some account in the papers of our principal fight, at Bayan or Bayang, as it is sometimes spelled, with the Sultan I mentioned in my letter just before leaving Malabang. We had a pretty hard job to take it. We lost one officer and eleven enlisted men and four officers and fifty-two enlisted men wounded. Our captain and eight of our four officers and fifty-two enlisted men wounded. Our captain and eight of our men were wounded and one killed. We advanced from a camp we had occulped for two days, waiting for the fool Slutan to surrender, on May 2, 12 M. having had a pretty sharp skirmish with a lot of them who attacked our right flank and rear. "B" Company was next to artillery. But before going further I will tell you But before going further I will tell you exactly the troops that were with us in the advance; Second Battallon of this Regiment in front, forming advance guard and firing line, next First Battery, mountain and then "B, company, supporting them; then detachment "A" Company, forming rear guard. First three Company forming rear guard. First three forts we tackled were taken by First forts we tackled were taken by First Battery, after bombarment by artillery, without loss of a man. One time they came on our left flank from the woods came on our left llank from the woods and made it pretty hot for "B" and the artillery, but when we got up to main fort it was a different proposition. It was decked like a ship in red bunting. The artillery and "B" Company took highest position. Two companies were designated to take the fort, the other two to protect our fanks, both sides being protect our flanks, both sides being coded, and detachment "A" Company wooded, and detachment "A" Company to protect rear. The artillery shelled the fort for twenty minutes, seeming to do great execution, but we thought it funny that we could see no Moros running away. Then the two companies advanced, when in about 200 yards the music began. The Moros opened up with fourteen smooth-bore cannon and a whole arsenal of Remingtons and Mausers. The two companies sheltered themselves behind a knoll a hundred yards away knoll a hundred yards away and "B" Company was sent up in spport.

FOUGHT TILL DARK. The three companies charged up the trench outside the fort, killed over two hundred natives in the trenches, banged away at the fort until it got too dark, off seventy-five yards, formed cor don, dug rifle pits and spent the most don, dug rifle pits and spent the most miserable night of our lives. It poured rain all night and was so cold you couldn't keep from shivering to save your life; couldn't stand up for fear of getting shot by one of our men. But when it got light enough to see we saw when it got him the scrap was over. This is a rotten account of the grandest sight I ever saw, but will tell you the whole story and make you some maps whose story and make you some maps when we get back. We had lots of hand-to-hand work. Had pretty good many close calls myself. Closest one, Moro snapped gun in my face before I realized I saw him, swung his kreos high in the air to give me what would have split any one's skull, but while it was in the air my six-shooter got in a word just at the critical moment, and I was brushing blood off my face and hands a second

later. enclose \$40 paymaster check to pay back a part of what I owe you. Would give anything for an occasional Sunday Richmond paper, also couple pounds A. and G. "Richmond Gem" tobacco. It you send it put not more than two yourseld in box and mail it to me."

#### PEOPLE AT CHESTER

The Contest in the Congressional Primary Bids Fair to Be Close. (Special Dispatch to The Times.)

CHESTER, VA., July 26.—The sick ones at Mr. W. A. Ivey's are improving. The physician in attendance thinks that the fever will be abated in the case of Miss Florence Ivey by Sunday.

Mrs. W. B. Strother, at Chester, remains about the same. Her sister, Mrs. Vaughan, from Cumberland county, is now with her, and assisting in watching

her case.

Mr. B. A. Ruffin, agent of the Farm ville and Powhatan Railroad Con at Chester, has accepted a position as clerk to the yardmaster of the Atlantic Coast Line at Richmond. Mr. Shell, of

Richmond is expected to take Mr. Ruf

fin's place at Chester. in's place at Chester.

Mr. Willie Trueheart, the popular operator and agent for the Seaboard Air Line Railroad at Chester, has been offered a position by his company as re lief operator at an advanced salary.

Mr. Trueheart has not as yet accepted the change.

The contractors for double-tracking the Atlantic Coast Line are now working on the roadbed in this village.

The congressional primary for this disin this county will be held both Lamb and Wallace are talking and for their favorites, and at the is hard to foretell what will be the result in the district.

## UNIVERSITY MUST BE MADE CAPSTONE

Establish System of Rural High Schools, Leading Upward.

PLAN OF THOMAS JEFFERSON

Prof. Barringer Appeals for Free Non-Sectarian Education, and Shows Effects of it and a Lack of it-The University's Fine Showing.

Following is the address of Professor Paul B. Barringer, chairman of the University of Virginia faculty, at the recent educational conference at the Uni versity:

Mr. Chairman, Superintendents, Ladies and Gentlemen-

and Gentlemen—
I take the position regarding the public school of Virginia that there is but one course that can offer hope for this State, and that is a complete, general non-sectarian system of education, such as was proposed by Mr. Jefferson one hundred and twenty-five years ago—a system of elementary schools, a complete system of subtle high schools or acade. system of public high schools or acad-emies, and a university. This is ex-actly the system which has made the States of the North and West what they are to-day in wealth and power, and it has been the lack of such an educational machine that has caused Virginia to drop from her one-time position of primary in wealth and influence to the position which she now occupies—some twentyfive from the top in a total of forty-

five States.

It must be remembered, moreover, that from the very beginning Virginia has had education, and good education. In the old days when only the ecclesiastic type of institution prevailed she had the best, and great was her reward. She towered among States as a giant among pigmies. But with the change from a monarchical to a republican form of government there had to come, of necessity a compensatory change in education, and that great political and educational pro-phet, Jefferson, saw it; and, seeing, oried hard to save his people, but they would not heed.

THE RESULT. THE RESULT.

The result is that the ecclematical type of school has reigned almost supreme in the South till within recent years, and what has been the effect? During the last century the whole South has not produced any leaders of really national reputation except her military men, like Lea, Jackson, etc., who were educated at West Polyt a public school outside of at West Point, a public school outside of the South. Except these, what men born during the last century have we produced who would for an instant compare duced who would for an instant compare with Washington. Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Marshall and others of that heroic age of American history? Not one These men, born English subjects, knew the evils of Church and State; they fitted the day and the institutions of the time; but times have indeed changed.

The moral to be drawn from this is

The moral to be drawn from this is clear and is as follows: Men educated in schools of the old ecclesiastical type cannot for a moment compete in the na tional arena, public life, with men edu-cated in the public schools.

The war closed with Virginia and the

the War closed with Vigura and the other Southern States in the same state of mind regarding ideas of social order as when they entered that contest; but in one thing they were all agreed and that was that the system of education in was that the system of education in vogue in the South before the war was a failure and should be changed. This they felt, but so impoverished were they that they scarcely knew where to begin. In spite of social chaos, however, in spite of abject poverty, in spite of the eleemosynary taint which still hung around the name of "free school" in the South, they did begin in 1870, under the impoveral Ruffner, and what has been immortal Ruffner, and what has been the result here? After but little more than a quarter of century of trial, the people of Virginia, as a people, are agreed that it is the only system of education ever applied in this State which gives promise alike to the poor man, the middle man the rich man the whole

middle man, the rich man, the whole people. It fits the needs of the day. After centuries of experience and cento furnish leaders from could be pitted against the products of the public schools from other States. What leaders of public policy or public thought have we furnished this Union in the last century? None.

t century? None. JEFFERSON'S SYSTEM. Institutions, like nations, die hard, they fight to the last gasp, but if not "fit" they are always forced to the wall. The histry of the transition of the ecclesiastical type of institution in certain parts of America is instructive. New England first accepted the present American sys-tem of public schools, and what was it? It was exactly the public school system offered Virginia in 1779 by Thomas Jeffer-son, item for item, and word for word. A public free school system consisting of an elementary or grammar school, a

ublic high school and a university. England the institutions of igher learning, although founded church control, soon saw the light and they hastened to change. Who ever binks of Harvard now as a congrega thinks of Harvard now as a congrega-tional church school, and yet this insti-tution was under that domination for more than a century. Who ever thinks of Yale as a church school? And yet the gentlemen holding the presidency of that insiliution to-day, is the first man not a congregational minister who ever held that office. And if ever this position is that office. And if ever this position is filled again by a minister it will not be because he is a minister, but because the minister is a man. Princeton, more remote from the center of this Influence, is still in the threes of transition. Not love since a damand went un from Termesident, but faculty and alumni that the hand of ecclesisations he removed. the band of ecclesisticism he removed from Princeton, and their demand was beard. Presbutraianism will not hence forth deminate Princeton. See he sten the same changes are taking place in the whole. Itnited States. The secturian schools, at first anteconistic to the public schools have seen that this system of education is not inimical to a Christian life or good morals, and they are making the changes slowly, but surely. making the changes clowly, but surely to conform to the spirit of the age. They was seen that there can be no real comouth of this country to a higher life not higher since is doing scool.
The period of transition is as follows
Nort, spectation; then pen-sectarian, his
under church control, then a shadows nder church control.

ree. Some of them give us finer shades rards the same end.
PROPER KIND. There is a world of profit for us in his history, properly read. Virginia and he South led only so long as they he best both in kind and quality; when Now England found the proper kind, ever though it was then poor in quality, she

house it was then poor in manty, sho passed us, and when the Middle West found the school best in kind and in mplity, she in turn became the true f school made no difference so long pe earned wisdom. The public school is the gave Robert L. Dabney, the theologian; upon a hill and to the Methodists that great preacher and ward the light.

NOW FOR A WEEK OF

## PHEROMENAL SELLING

## WE'VE GOT TOO MANY THREE-PIECE SUITS ON HAND.

The reasons are easily explained—our anxiety to give you the largest assortment to select from is one reason, the other is the increased demand for Coats and Trousers ONLY. We never carry over stock from one season to another-it's foreign to our policy. Sell we must-with profit if we can-with loss if we mustthat's the state of affairs.

Now We are Going to Lose and Courageously at that—So Beginning To-morrow Morning and Until Saturday Night We Offer you the Unrestricted Choice of every Cassimere, Cheviot and Worsted Suit in the House that Sold at \$12.50 and \$13.50, and Hundreds of \$15.00 and \$18.00 Suits at

IT'S A SALE OF THE BEST AND MOST MODERN CLOTHES IN THE CITY.

# Gans-Rady Company

and East (North and South) once dominated by monarchical rulers and religious orders, was slow to change; the Middle West settled by the sons of those who won our political liberty, both from the North and the South, the sooner shook off the yoke of medieval traditions, and their children of the far west by the same token, were born free. These unshackled, free school, people rule America to-day.

all have to acknowledge it.

— de East (North and South) once dominated by monarchical rulers and religious orders, was slow to change; the Middle Weat settled by the sons of those who won our political liberty, both from the North and the South, the sooner shook off the yoke of medieval traditions, and their children of the far west by the same token, were born free. These unshackled, free school, people rule America to-day.

But what is to be the final outcome? If we can judge anything from the past, there are to be two final types of higher educational institution m America. First, the endowed free university, originally sectarian, but thoroughly liberalized. from which the name of the founders has dispapeared and their specific policer lost, which type of institution will stand as our bulwark of conservatism—a thing always needed to prevent too rapida a change in public sentiment and to frown upon us in our periods of national hysteria. Such institutions as Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Hopkins, Leland Stanford and, in time, Chicago, will always be needed. They will in time turn more and more to pure scholarship and research, the German type of the University of Virginia, and against her political control, will be quick to respond to public sentiment or feeling. The second type will conform to the present American State University, which being necessarily more or less under political control, will be quick to respond to public sentiment or feeling. These institutions always will cultivate initiative and force in public matters, They will furnish the State leaders in public like and in the national arena. Author (the University of Michigan, the University

The University of Michigan, the University of Wisconsin, the University of California, and the University of Minnesota are good examples of this type.

THE CAPSTONE.

For a long time the University of Virginia stood in doubt as to which of these lines she should follow. Patronized by the aristocratic element of the most aristocratic section of the South she nottecratic section of the South, she, notwithstanding her origin, leaned strongly towards the endowed institution. The towards the endowed institution. The name of her founder has been a power in attracting benefactions. But her history and her opportunities for good to the people of Virginia all called her towards the broader path. She has seen that unless she could tap that great fountain of natural strength, the common schools of the people, she would fall far short on her destiny, and she has decided. She will stand by the public schools. I am proud to remember that uninstructed and unadvised, my first act as chairman was to nail to the mast-head of the University of Virginia is the capstone of the public school system of the State" and "free to with the future."

Virginia is the capstone of the public school system of the State" and "free to want for our record. If we have done these tinings in the past we can do them in the future. school system of the State" and "free to Virginians." You have all seen it and most of you have laughed at it. Here and where throughout the State it was, at one time, considered a matter for hu-mor, but they do not laugh now. It is becoming a forceful fact. Twenty public high schools in this State can now pre-pare directly for the University, and in pare directly for the Oniversity, and in ten years this number will be nearer a hundred. Year in and year out this dec laration has appeared in every paper in taration has appeared in every paper in the State, and it has created a sentiment. It has shown the people of this State that the University was the natural end of public school education, and it has opened their eyes to what they poss SOME ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

In offering the University as a true

part of the common school system of the State, what can we bring in evidence of her capacity? In the long years of her isolation and struggle, what has she done for the State? Without any true connection with the rural districts and rural schools, the source of most native mental rigor, she has fought it out from her position of isolation, as it were, on half rations, but let us see what she has accomplished. To the churches of the South she has

given the leaders. No man has here risen to the level of leader of his people who did not bear the influence of her broad catholic spirit. To the Presbyerians she

the educational history of New England here given been peculiar? No, it has been the same in nearly every middle western State. Ohio has the same, Wisconsin the same, Michigan and Minnesota, and the same, for it is the natural evolutionary history of America; and in the South we are simply repeating here today the experience of New England, a century ago and the experience of the Middle West fifty years past.

But who rules this country now? What section dominates it? The Middle West? Yesterday it was Ohio; to-day it is lowa; to-morrow further westward—where they were born free. The typical American of to-day is the western man, and we all have to acknowledge it.

But who rules this country now? What section dominates the Middle West? Yesterday it was Ohio; to-day it is lowa; to-morrow further westward—where they were born free. The typical American of to-day is the western man, and we all have to acknowledge it.

But who rules this country now? What section dominates to dominate to dominate the following the

tices out of five bear her seal. Of the circuit judges of Virginia, thirteen out of eighteen were educated at the Uni-versity of Virginia.

last campaign, nearly all on both sides were regular University of Virginia men. except the Lieutenant-Governor Democratic party, who was, howe summer law school student at the versity of Virginia. But you ma these men are in middle life am

It we have done these things in the past we can do them in the future. The next question is, how can we make the public-school system of the State a whole—a unit? In answer I would say, by the creation in every county of a rural public high school. The country is the place to raise boys. It is better from the standpoint of health, of morals an of economy. These high schools will giv a stimulus to every common school i the county. Boys who previously looke the county. Boys who p forward to nothing more

the county. Boys who previously looked forward to nothing more than the 'three r's' will look forward to and strive for a high-school education. For the great majority of the callings in life, a good high-school education is all that is needed, but for those chosen spirits that show in the high school unusual capacity, the University will stand ready.

FRED TUITION.

The University of Virginia on its parf, should make provision to give every graduate of every public high school in the State absolutely free tuition. This can be done for less than ten thousand dollars a year—a sum that would run the nublic schools of the State but a few hours. In other words, I believe in changing the University. Let us have an organic connection throughout the whole so that a stimulus applied at any part will be felt throughout the entire system. When this is done Virginia will once more take her natural place in the galaxy of States and will prosper as she has never prospered before. The spirit of Jefferson is here and here will come the strong, the virile and the free—the University will shine as a city that is set upon a hill and all things will turn toward the light.

## ABLE FACULTY OF NIGHT SCHOOL

The Virginia Mechanics' Institute Collects Corps of Teachers Hard to Beat.

The School Committee of the Virginia Mechanics Institute has prepared its list of instructors for the nineteenth session of instructors for the innected assistant of the night school of technology, commencing October 1, 1902, and ending April 30, 1903. The committee has collected the instructors with the greatest care, and the result is that an ablas frequity is and the result is that an abler faculty not to be found in the country for a

not to be found in the country for a similar institution.

The list is herewith appended:
Arithmetic-Classes A and B (first division), A. W. Martenstein, instructor.
Class B (first division) and Class C (second division), James C. Harwood, instructor.

structor. Class B (third division) and Class C (second division), Leroy G. Crenshaw, instructor.

instructor.

Class C (third division) and Class D (first division), J. Murritt Lear, instructor.

Class D (second division) and Class P.

A. H. Fitzgerald, instructor.

Algebra, Class A; Geometry, Class A; (plane), Henry C, Riely, instructor. (plane), Henry C. Kiely, instructor.
Algebra, Class B; Geometry, Class B
(solid), Geometry (descriptive), Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Differential Calculus, John S. Fleming, instructor

Applied Mechanics-Classes A and R. P. E. Burgwyn, Instructor Book-keeping-Class A. C. H. Urner,

Class B. E. M. Redford, instructor Class C. H. B. Boudar, instructor Freehand Drawing-William L. Shep-ard, instructor; D. W. DeSylvia, assistant Instructor.

Architectural Drawing-Class A, P. St. ulian Wilson, instructor. Class B, W. C. Noland, instructor. Mechanical Drawing-Class A (first di-ision), William J. Regan, Instructor

A (second division), William ovd Lee, instructor. "lass A (third division) C. J. Roelker. Class B, Howard L. Whitlock, Instructor

Chemistry-Classes A and B. Dr. James Whitfield, instructor. Physics-Classes A and B. W. N. Ham-

t. instructor. Electricity-Classes A and B. Frank E. Guntill, instructor English-Classes A and B. Albert H.

Medeling, Richard Duckhart, Instructor,

#### Dance in Halifax.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)
DRAKE'S BRANCH, VA., July 26.→
On Tuesday night, July 22d, a most delightful storm party was given by the Messrs. Watkins and Hundley at the peautiful country home of Miss Bertis Sims, near Clover, in Halifax county, It was largely attended by the young people from the immediate neighbor-

good and from a distance. commenced about nine o'clock and was kept up with a vim by the merry throng until the "wee sma' hours" of the morr About the hour of midnight all were greeted with a very pleasant surprise in the form of a delightful lunch, given by the hostess in her own inimitable

The chaperons were Mesdames W. B. Sims, W. G. Morton and J. W. Timber-

Morton, Sallie Hurt, Mary Bradshaw and Sallie Timberlake, of Clover; Misses Alice, May and Fanny Hundley, of Mt. Laurel; Misses Elsie and Anita Clark, of Clarkton; Miss Gertrude Kerns, of Sutherlins; Miss Mary B and Maria Watkins, of Watkins, and Miss Julia Morton, of Charlotte Courthouse. The Messrs. Hundley, of Mt. Laurel; Tom and Frank Scott and Tom Friend, of Drake's Branch; J. P. Marshall, H. M. Gaines and D. C. Watkins, of Charlotte Courthoust; E. Barksdale, Wood Bouldin, Jr. and W. W. Collins, of Houston; T. C. Watkins, of Watkins; Robert Hurt and Waddell, of Clover.

The music was furnished by two colored men from Clover, who played very well; in truth, everything was a grand